80 In short, a brilliant essay w/ a staggering amount of well-utilized evidence.

Outline

Thesis: technologies allowed for the transport of goods, connecting markets. It also allowed for the production of goods. These goods were able to

1. Ships
   A. Cows / Pigs
   B. connecting markets & trade with nations

2. [illegible]

   A.

2

The central claim to David Potter's 1954 treatise "People of plenty" is that American national identity pivots around the pursuit & extraction of its natural resources. This essay will examine the technical innovations utilized by the early ~~N~~ New England settlers in the late 17th & 18th centuries, the emergence of water & [illegible] factories in the 19th century, & the employment of John Deere plow's and McCormick reapers in the 19th century, to illustrate the instrumental role technology played in abetting the creation of markets so that America's ~~[illegible]~~ abundance could be translated into western

First sentence. Colonial ships, which represented the culmination of old world technology, aided the transport of colonial livestock for sale at market. In the process of accessing & benefitting these markets, colonists & their livestock radically transformed Southern New England landscape.

conceptualizations of wealth.

The early colonial settlers of New England pricked incredible abundance upon arriving at their "new home." Their intent was to capitalize on this abundance & use it to their financial advantage. In order to be successful in this endeavor, New England colonists needed to create a surplus of goods to sell at market? How was this to be achieved? One short & profound term: livestock!

Furthermore, these technologies not only created products to sell at market the transported them there.

Thanks to the commodious design of 17th century ships, horses, sheep, cows, & pigs were successfully transferred across the Atlantic Ocean. Each animal had their own role to play

in the colonial market &
in changing their ecological
environment. The animals, excepting
the pigs, which could eat
anything, subsisted on hay
& corn (grains). This required
vast quantities of timber to
be felled in order to ~~[illegible]~~
create pastures for grazing
& fields for cultivating hay &
corn. The close proximity of
the animals to ~~[illegible]~~ their
forms of substence compelled
colonists to erect fences as
a means of preventing their
animals from eating their
own food supply, or the food
supply of their masters, or
masters' neighbors.

The falling of

trees & the creating of fences & pastures led to many ecological consequences. Firstly, the trees helped maintain a high level of soil nutrient, keeping the earth viable for growth of corn & other beneficial plants like berries. Fences segregated the land into designated sites of ownership & use. Indians also had to use fences, since marauding bands of pigs would eat their corn if not kept out. Pastures, and the creation of fields exacerbated the soil exhaustion initiated by the absence of trees. The creation of pastures & fields also decreased the potential for the edgewood effect, which encouraged deer and other larger herbivores to graze. Instead these pastures

livestock to be sold were taken to market on roads created for timber. These roads were a new technology in colonial New England, enabled the trade of animals at great cost to ecosystem

When soil exhaustion did not prevent it from occurring, became inundated with foreign grasses such as clover & bluegrass, which sprouted from animal droppings. In short the introduction of horses for farm work, sheep for wool production, cows for dairy products & meat, & pigs for meat, resulted in radical changes to the New England landscape.

The fixity which was necessary to maintain the livelihood of domestic animals, as juxtaposed by the mobility of the markets which the agricultural surplus they helped ensure, or the flesh their bodies provided, entered.

These products travelled across the Atlantic back to England, to Southern Colonies, & to parts of the Caribbean. Despite requiring huge efforts to control, & fix the lands necessary to create these products, the end result was expansive mobility in transnational markets, by breaking access by loading their goods on ships again & sending them elsewhere ~~to~~.

The emergence of factories powered by water in Massachusetts in the early 18th century is another example of how technology changed the landscape in order to access far reaching markets. In 1813 John Cabot Lowell & Brother in law Patrick Tracy Johnson began the Boston Manufacturing Company

which ~~utilized~~ harnessed the power of the Charles river to convert raw cotton into refined textiles in ~~the~~ Lowell or not. These textiles, which were shipped ~~ex~~ throughout ~~the~~ the U.S. ~~to~~ catalyzed a re-organization of space around rivers. This happened again in 1822, when a second factory was opened up by the ~~Merrimack~~ Merrimac River, while the mill's products were being shipped hundreds of miles away, the operation demanded a coalescence of bodies & technologies in close proximity. The young women who operated the mills were required to live dormitory

buildings, some times six to a room. The town itself converged around these features so that urban trans contrasted Thomas Cole painting of pastoralism. Instead, the close proximity, & interdependence of the factory technologies & the commoditized labor needed to transform raw resources into usable goods, functioned on a carefully regimented schedule, complete with whistles & curfews, as illustrated by Winslow Homer's "Before the morning bell," (1873).

The Boston manufacturing company closed in the 1930s. Steam power, which was fueled by PA coal or firewood, proved to be a more efficient way to power factories & did not depend on

proximity & made to do so,
So, also large urban centers
began to take shape, due
to a rise in urban population
from 1800 on & the presence
of industrial & commercial
markets - How were all these
people to be fed & entertained?
The answer, once again is,
through technology - which
not only created the surpluses
needed to feed these bodies,
but also the means to transport
them.

The Erie canal, completed
in 1825 & Robert Fulton's
Steamship allowed for grain
& goods to be inexpensively
shipped from the west
to New York Eastern markets

This inspired immigrants & others to move out west & take advantage of the growing urban markets for their wheat, whiskey & pigs. Due to low populations and ~~high land~~ qua large land quantities, farmers relied on the technical innovations of John Deere & his plow & McCormick's reaper to cut back on labor while still producing a lot of product. These expensive and complicated machines reached the isolated farmers by train & canal, ~~showing~~ demonstrating how Heinrich Von Thünen's "Isolated State" ~~would~~ be could be circumvented with modern

technology, unlike the colonists of NE or the factory communities of central Mass - the farmers of midwest were less geographically fixed. This is due to the sheer girth of the lands they were cultivating, which could be hundred upon hundred of acres at a time. These farmers, in order to spare these lands used ~~manure~~, fertilizers to amplify production level & switched to ~~fossil fuel~~ fed machines fueled by fossil fuel. Thus, America's midwest was turned into a wheat basket and ~~supplying~~ North eastern communities, which had previously provided wheat & extensive agriculture

products to drawing markets were hedged out by their mid-western competitors. The erie canal & trains were the primary technological innovations which abetted the transportation of these goods, while the technical innovations of the farm tools allowed for the supply creation.

This essay has demonstrated that in the case of NE colonists & lowell mills, great physical fixity enabled entrance in to ~~transa~~ national markets. The ship & the water powered factory were the catalysts in accessing these markets and accessing them had consequences for the communities' fixity. Technological advancements so early provided

goods for transcontinental markets
they also provided for transportation
to dozens of small communities
agriculture needed to be
fed, the Midwest used
innovations in farming to compensate
for the cost of labor &
capitalized on trains &
the canal to access
some transcontinental markets,

Different time & place —

marketing remains driving force,
> dialectical relationship between
resources, market, & technology, which
gets the former force kitten